REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,267.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	15	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

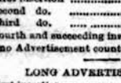
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers every week for Cochin, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

The S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. Gourlaus, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 12th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

	August 1875.		August 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	12	Leaves Madras	27
,, Ratnagherry	13	,, Coconada	29
,, Carwar	14	,, Vizagapatam	30
,, Naraket	18	,, Bimlipatam	30
,, Alleppey	18	,, Cajingatam	31
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Gopalpore	31
,, Colombo	21	,, False Point ..... Sept.	1
,, Galle	22	Arrives CALCUTTA	3
,, Negapatam	25		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

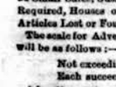
N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. PUNJAB, 1081 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

	August 1875.		1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	11	Leaves BUSREH	30
,, Kurrachee	15	,, Mahomerah	30
,, Muscat	18	,, Fao	30
,, Bunder Abbas	20	,, Bushire	Sept. 1
,, Linga	22	,, Linga	4
,, Bushire	24	,, Bunder Abbas	7
,, Fao	26	,, Jask	8
,, Mahomerah	26	,, Gwadur	10
,, Busreh	Arrive 27	,, Kurrachee	14
		Arrive BOMBAY	17

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 341 H. P., Commander T. Sandes, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th August 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. PUNJAB, 1,081 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food
Suez	26	18	6	
Port Said	26	18	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	36	14-10	
		Including Wine		

Children under 8 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

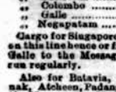
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.



THE Fine Full-powered Steamer INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 300 H.P. Nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL about the 20th August. This Steamer has very superior First Class accommodation with large and well ventilated Saloon and Cabins fitted with every comfort and convenience, and has also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation

The INDIA may be depended upon to make a quick run home and presents an exceptionally good opportunity for intending passengers.

To be followed by the First Class Steamers—
MACEDONIA, 2,373 Tons, 400 H.P. nominal, about the middle of September.
TRINACRIA, 2,102 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, } sailing at regular
EUROPA, 2,377 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, } intervals.

Fixed days of departure to be duly advertised.

A Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all steamers of this Line.

PARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	,, 350	,, 200

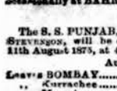
For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agent

Bombay, 15th July 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH AUGUST.



THE well-known and favourite Steamer STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 Tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched, from Bombay, as above. She has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a Steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co

8th July 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	August.
SUMATRA	J. Orman	2493	450	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D Rennoldson	2984	460	13th—Southampton.
AVOCA	J. H. Torbeck	1482	250	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.
				Sept.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	3rd—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 9th August 1875, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. PESHAWUR, (3,782 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain C. A. White, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is to be lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 6th August 1875.

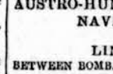
GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th July, 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, *via* SUEZ CANAL,

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.



THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

Passenger Steamer POLLUCE, 2,700 Tons, 250 H.P., to leave about the 5th Aug. 1875.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£25 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7
To Aden	£19 4	£16 0	£7-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 7th June 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room in Apollo Street, No. 13,

A variety of miscellaneous articles consisting of cut glass covers, butter dishes, and jam pots, pair of lamps and table and guard lamps, cruet stand, butter pot, candle sticks, white, blue and pink bordered dinner and tea sets, Rimmell's carbolic acid soap, Rodger's knives, measuring tapes, Laughton's elixir in bottles, remnant pieces of cashmere, flannel, brown holland, alpacca, socks and stockings, an invoice of mahogany toilet glasses.

Blackwood carved furniture comprising of carved circular dining, dressing, single and double wash, and tables, hook shelf, French polished what nots and chiffoniers, sofa couches, China chest of drawer with writing drawer, glass door cupboard, most safe, card, and side tables, round carved teapoys, wearing apparel, hats, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, rich cut glass ware, decanters, dinner, dessert, and tea services, plated articles, a walnut wood full toned Cottage Pianoforte, &c., at Mahalaxmee, (opposite the Hindoo Temple),

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, all the handsome carved Furniture, &c., the property of G. J. Hyers, Esq., (proceed to up-country) the same comprises a set of strout glassware, decanters, creep r vases, &c., dinner, dessert, and tea services, plated butter cooler and vegetable dishes, cruet, and pickle frames, salvers, ice pitcher, toast rack, a set of "Riddle pattern" spoons and forks, table and piano candlesticks, glass and tumbler covers, butter dishes, ice pails, marine dish, a set of horn handled cutlery, a firstrate six chamber revolver in case, a set of oval dining tables, sideboard, screens, whatnots, tatarad, kerosine and 3 light and single hanging lamps, circular tables with marble slab, conversation and cleopatra couches, easy, low, and drawingroom chairs, pier sofa, and side tables, teapoy, ottoman seat, vases, and ornaments, a fine English walnutwood cottage pianoforte by "E. W. Holman," engravings, and chromo-lithographic pictures, carpet rugs brass fourposter and iron travelling bedsteads, canpots, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilette and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, chests of drawers, child's cradle, American chairs, China mattings and coir rugs, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, a garden chair, few dozens of plants, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A large roomy English built brougham by "Shepherd" of Birmingham.

Catalogues of the full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th August, 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a large quantity of gray and coloured Piece Goods, &c.

2 bales Navy canvas.

Few articles of household furniture, wearing apparel, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A high caste Arab, quite sound, off five, very quiet, strong and showy.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household Furniture, best plated, glass and porcelain Ware, a first-class Piano, Carriage, &c., at Napean Sea, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, the property of W. F. Peel, Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

By the direction of Bai Manockbai, widow and executrix of the late Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy Readymoney, deceased, and under an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated 18th March 1875 in suit No. 633 of 1870, wherein Cowarbai, widow, and others are plaintiffs, and the said Manockbai and others are defendants, Messrs. BENNETT & Company will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August 1875 at 4 P.M. the following property in 4 lots, situate at Malabar Hill forming part of the Estate of the said Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy Readymoney.

Lot 1.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground measuring 4,850 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Malabar Hill, on the right hand side of the Malabar Hill road leading to Malabar Point and adjoining the property of Thacker Jairam Hurry.

Lot 2.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground measuring 5,313 square yards or thereabouts, on the south west side of the said Lot 1.

Lot 3.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground measuring 6,562 square yards or thereabouts, on the south west side of the said Lot 2.

Lot 4.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground on the left hand side of the Malabar Hill Road, measuring 4,367 square yards or thereabouts, with date and mangoe trees thereon, opposite Lot 3 and adjoining the property of Mr. Jamsetjee Dorabjee Malegamwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan apply to Messrs. BENNETT and Co., the Auctioneers, at their office No. 4, Forbes Street, Fort, or to the undersigned at their office in Forbes Street, Fort.

TYABJEE & SAYANE,
Vendors' Solicitors.

N. B.—The above 3 Lots and particularly Lot 3, contain a large quantity of thick block of black stone and earth suitable for road materials and gravel after excavating which the ground would be suitable for building purpose, and Lot 4 consists of land commanding sea view and immediately available for building a bungalow thereon and a portion of it is also fit for cultivation.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th August 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE.

MONTHLY SAILINGS BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

From GLASGOW,	LIVERPOOL,	BOMBAY,
Saturday.	Saturday.	Wednesday.
MACEDONIA. ...	...	15th Sept.
TRINACRIA.... 7th Aug.	14th Aug.	6th Oct.
EUROPA..... 11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
INDIA ..... 9th Oct.	16th Oct.	8th Dec.
MACEDONIA. 6th Nov.	13th Nov.	20th Dec.

If inducement offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to Liverpool in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool. Suez.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS.....	,, 300	,, 200

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MR. AND MRS. D'ARCY READ WILL GIVE THEIR LAST ENTERTAINMENT ON SATURDAY, 7TH AUGUST,

Under the distinguished and immediate patronage of SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART, C.S.I.

Tickets at ROSE & Co., Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st September, the BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, at present in the occupation of G. J. Hyers, Esq. Rent very moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on the Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of F. Fischer, Esq. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PESTANJEE MANECKJEE MISTREE, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, has CONTRACTED to MORTGAGE all that piece or parcel of Fozandaree LAND or GROUND, together with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, built and standing there on, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, on the southern side of Marine Second Street, near Dhobie Talao, in the Sub-district of Bhoiculla, formerly and now in the occupation of Pestanjee Maneckjee Mistree and his tenants, containing by admeasurement fifty-nine square yards, be the same little more or less, and assigned by the Collector of Assessment under No. 27, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Khan, on or towards the West by a passage and the house of Rustom Bahmanjee, on or towards the North by the Marine Second Street, and on or towards the South by the public sweepers' passage.

Any Persons having claims by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Sale, Gift, or otherwise, upon the said property, are hereby required to make known the same to me at my Office in Apollo Street, in the Fort, on reasonable terms. Apply from this day, otherwise the Mortgage will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 5th day of August 1875.

PESTANJEE KAVASJEE,
Mortgagee's Solicitor.

GAZOGENES

For the domestic production of

Soda Water, Lemonade, | Aerated Water, Gingerade, and Effervescing Wines.

The Apparatus is made of one piece of glass (whereby the chance of leakage is much diminished), and is superior in convenience and durability to every other kind.

Gazogene.	4-bottle size	Rs. 14 0
,,	6-bottle size	,, 20 0
Measure for the Soda and Acid Powders		,, 1 0
Gazogene (4-bottle), and Measure in strong and handsome Mahogany case with brass handle for travelling		,, 21 0
Crystallized Tartaric Acid, per bottle		,, 3 0
Bicarbonate of Soda, per bottle		,, 1 12

D. S. KEMP & Co.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine selection of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as

EYE GLASSES,

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Fine Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver*. The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,

CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.

Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.

Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.

Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a six H.P. horizontal high-pressure Tangye Engine, nearly new, in first-rate order, with 40 feet countershaft and pulleys. For particulars, apply to KNOOP & Co.

FOR SALE—D. NICOLSON'S PALE ALE, in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-12 per dozen respectively; apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER at FINLAY, MUIR & Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN of quiet habits can have BOARD and LODGING with a respectable family in the Fort on reasonable terms. Apply to "A. B.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

THE UMBALLA ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP 1875.

TICKETS Rs. 10 (TEN) EACH.
ON THE USUAL TERMS.
Full particulars on Application.
CLOSES ON THE 10TH SEPTEMBER
Apply to HON. SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweep,
UMBALLA

N. B.—PLEASE WRITE LEGIBLY.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ORIENTAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Meadow Street, within the Fort, on MONDAY, the 9th August next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions passed by the Shareholders at their Special General Meeting held on the 24th July, instant:—

I. That the Directors be, and they are hereby, authorised to sell to such person or persons, and upon such terms as they shall think fit, the 10,000 Spindles, with their accessory Machinery and Appliances which the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company had ordered to be made in pursuance of the Resolution of that Company, dated the 11th October 1873.

II. That the Extension scheme, the subject of the said Resolution of the 11th October 1873, be abandoned.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 26th July 1875.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM YAPP, ESQUIRE, DECEASED.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled: "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any Claims upon or against the ESTATE of WILLIAM YAPP, late of the Laurels Leominster, in the county of Hereford, Gentleman, deceased, who died at the Laurels Leominster aforesaid on the 29th day of November 1874, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose Estate and Effects (with the Probate of the Will annexed) were granted on the 9th day of July 1875, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, of Bombay, Esquire, one of the members of the Firm of Messrs. FORBES and Co., are required on or before FRIDAY, the 20th day of August, 1875, to send to the said Administrator, at his Office, in Bombay Green, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to MARY HARRIS YAPP, the sole Executrix named in the said Will, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's Estate or having PROPERTY of his in their hands are hereby required to PAY their DEBTS or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 16th day of July 1875.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN,
Attorneys at Law, Bombay

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

H. MAXWELL,
A. C. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

VISIT OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The following ILLUMINATION DEVICES (for Gas), viz, "CROWNS," "PRINCE OF WALES PLUMES, WITH RIBBON and MOTTO," "STARS," &c. &c., may be hired for the Illuminations during H. R. H.'s visit.

For terms and further particulars apply to E. T. & Co., at the Office of this Paper.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—THE PRINCE'S PLUMES in PAPIER MACHE, very elegant, sharp, light and durable for many years in any weather, 10 inches high, plain, &c., decorated in the proper heraldic colours, best gilt, &c., 8s. extra; 24 inches high 21s., extra for decoration 10s 6d; 48 inches high 63s., extra for decoration 21s. each; add 10 per cent. on plain prices for case.

To insure execution in time, orders must be sent immediately accompanied by cash and remittance for freight per steamer.

ROYAL AND PRINCE OF WALES ARMS all sizes. Address the Papier Mache Company, Limited, 21, Wellington Street, Strand, London, makers to the Royal Family. Established 1853.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY up to 31st instant, for the PURCHASE of one repairable 8 H.P. High Pressure Vertical STEAM ENGINE, with Vertical Tubular BOILER, complete with all Mountings. On view at Gun Carriage Factory.

W. S. HATCH, Colonel,
Superintendent Gun Carriage Factory.

Bombay, 3rd August 1875.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, BOMBAY.—With reference to the Notification of Government in the General Department, dated the 5th May last, and to part 2 of No. 5 of the *Government Gazette*, I hereby give notice that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE will be held at the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY the 11th August next, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of ELECTING SIXTEEN MEMBERS of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of the CITY of BOMBAY by the JUSTICES of the PEACE resident in the City of Bombay.

HORACE W. BARKER,
Acting Clerk, Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 27th July 1875.

HOUSE VALUATION FOR 1876.—NOTICE BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER UNDER SECTIONS 78 & 79 OF ACT III. OF 1872.—The public are hereby informed that the VALUATION of HOUSES, BUILDINGS, and LANDS situated within the City is COMPLETED for the year 1876, and that the Municipal Commissioner will proceed to REVISE the same on and after the 23rd instant.

The Assessment Books can be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned at Rampart Row.

All complaints against such Assessment must be made to the Undersigned in writing on or before the 20th idem.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOHN P. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor.

Bombay, Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor's Office, 5th August 1875.

NOTICE.—ALLY EFFINDEE, PHYSICIAN and OCCULIST, practising for years in Persia, Russia, Turkey and Egypt, and of which places he has earned great reputation for his many cures of difficult diseases in the EYE, has arrived in Bombay where he intends practising. Parties desirous of consulting him can do so at his Residence from 7 A.M. till 12 noon, or if required he can himself call at gentlemen's houses. Advice and medicine given gratis to those not being able to pay for the same. No. 4, Bora Bazar Street, Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street.

NEW GOODS TO HAND
PER S. S. MENZALEH.

BLACK FELT HATS, Round Crowns.

BLACK FELT HATS, Square Crowns.

BLACK FELT HATS, High Crowns.

BLACK FELT HATS, Low Crowns.

BLACK FELT HATS, Stiff Crowns.

BLACK FELT HATS, Soft Crowns.

BLACK FELT HATS, Clerical shape, with Cord and Tassels.

REGULATION HELMETS.

BRUSSELS CARPETS.

TAPESTRY CARPETS.

FELT CARPETS.

ECCLESIASTICAL PATTERN CARPETS.

VELVET SOFA CARPETS.

VELVET RUGS.

WHITE COTTON HALF HOSE.

BROWN COTTON HALF HOSE.

COLOURED MERINO HALF HOSE, plain.

COLOURED MERINO HALF HOSE, fancy.

COTTON GAUZE UNDER VESTS.

GAUZE MERINO UNDER VESTS.

MERINO UNDER VESTS.

BROWN COTTON BATHING DRAWERS.

COLOURED STRIPE COTTON BATHING DRAWERS.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON AND Co.,

8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23 RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

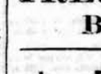
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

HAVE JUST LANDED LARGE SUPPLIES OF

	Cash.	Rs.	a.
CONDENSED MILK, prepared by the English Condensed Milk Company	Per dozen.	5	8
DO. ANGLO-SWISS MILK (the genuine)	,,	5	12
FRESH SALMON (Hogarth's)	,,	11	0
Do. do. other preservers'	,,	8	0
FINNON HADDOCKS	,,	7	0
FRESH MACKEREL	,,	6	0
BOTTLED TART FRUITS, by Crosse and Blackwell.	,,	6	0
JAMS and MARMALADE	,,	6	0
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE (Pints)	,,	12	0
PRESERVED SOUPS	,,	6	8
POTTED MEATS and FISH	,,	6	0
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS, from	,,	7	0
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, from	,,	4	8

Detailed Price Lists of Oilman's Stores and Preserved Provisions on application to

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.



BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16	8	Children's White Cotton Socks from doz.	6-8 to 12	8	Ladies' Carriage Rugs, fitted complete	38	8
Overland Suits	25	0	Heather Merino do	6-8 to 12	8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11	8
Warm Suits	30	0	Travelling Caps	3	8	Mufflers	2	12
Capes from	35	0	Travelling Boot-skin

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 5TH AUGUST 1875.

The improvement in the Liverpool Cotton Market seems likely to be but short-lived, the slight rise which has already taken place having been sufficient apparently to bring out free sellers both on the spot and to arrive, shipments being reported ¼d. lower. The sales were 15,000 bales, and spot quotations were unchanged, the stocks being evidently too heavy to admit of any material advance yet.

This morning's market opened steady: probable sales 12,000 bales, actual imports 6,000 bales.

The usual New York message has not come in to-day and we are consequently without the American figures.

Reuter reports the Coffee Market strong, Mid. Plantation Ceylon having advanced to 109s. per cwt., other articles of General Produce are unaltered.

A payment of £283,000 into the Bank of England was made yesterday, making £301,000 paid in since the last return. To-day's telegram will probably advise a further improvement in the position for the week, but it is scarcely expected on this side that any reduction will be made in the rate of discount.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94¾, French Rentes at 105 ex Coupon.

The allotments of the Council drafts in London yesterday gave £459,000 to Calcutta as an average of 1s. 9·58d. and £191,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 9·56d. per rupee, Madras at 1s. 9 9/16d. receiving 54 per cent. in both places. These figures are fully ½d. higher than was generally expected here and Straits exchange has consequently shown increased firmness to-day. A fair amount of paper has also been offering and rates are quite 3/ 2d. higher than yesterday. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 9 11/16d. per rupee.	
do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10 1/8d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,,	1s. 10 1/8d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,,	1s. 10 3/16d.	,,

On Calcutta business to a fair extent has been done in 60 days' sight drafts at 99 5/16, for demand 99⅛ to 15/16 is the current quotation.

Government Paper is still dull and inactive. Fours nominally may be quoted at Rs. 102½ to ¾, Fours and a half, Rs. 103¼; Fives and a half, Rs. 108½.

The Share Market continues firm and any alterations in prices are in favour of holders. Bank of Bombays are unchanged. National Bank shares have advanced Rs. 2. Colaba Land Co's are Rs. 5 higher. Press Co.'s are irregular, but with one or two exceptions are higher. Spinning shares are firm: Bhownugger Mills are Rs. 100, Dhurrumsey Spinning Rs. 35 and Orientals Rs. 5 per share higher.

Cotton is firm, a fair business having been done within the past day or two, especially in Compta, at an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Receipts yesterday were 514 bales, making 1,577 bales for the six days.

Freights if anything are a shade firmer for steamers £1 15 to £1-16-3 being now asked. By sail £2 is still the nominal quotation.

In Piece Goods there is no actual change, the market continuing very quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
120,000	100	all	5p.c	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	10	Bank of Bengal	1,400 xd
20,000	500	all	5 do.	Bank of Bombay New.	742½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras.....	1,160xd.
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank .	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.c	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India.	112
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank.....	488

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200p.s	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,300
200	2,000	1,100	50 p.s	Albert Co., Kurrachee..	725
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	620
250	1,000	200	...	Alfred Mills Co.....	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co.....	3,300
175	1,000	all	...	Bollay	700
155	500	all	60 p.s	Berar Company (New)..	540
1,000	300	all	200 p.s	Indian Press Co.	330
400	250	all	6 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	75
600	1,500	all	32 p.c	Carwar Co.....	900
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	90
500	1,880	all	175 p.s	Colaba Press Co.....	3,900
1,000	300	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co.....	300
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,125
150	9,500	all	80 p.s	Fort Press Co.....	2,100
200	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	50	all	100 p.s	French Press Co.....	375
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.s	Imperial Press Co.....	375
3,125	400	350	60 p.s	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	420
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Tyres Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1150
120	..	1,500	250 p.s	Prince of W. Press	700
500	..	all	100 p.s	Sassoon's Press Co	580
400	500	250	135 p.s	Scinde Press Co.....	415
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited....	900
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	...	100p.s*	Volkart's United Press Co.	940

* Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,300
300	5,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,775
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownugur M. & P. Co.	1,600
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,135
2,400	150	150	15*	Broach Mills	150
1,000	500	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,100
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning ..	1,135
1,500	1,250	all	100 p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.....	910
1,000	1,000	fall	100 p.s	Great Eastern	1633
700	1,000	all	60 p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co....	925
750	1,000	fall	100 p.s	Jeevraj Balloo Mills ..	1,080
	800	837	...	Khandesh Spinning	837
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	870
	500	...	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,040
3,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,460
1,05	1,000	all	100 p.s*	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,110
4,000	625	all	50 p.s*	Oriental.....	645
	1,250	...	...	Prince of W. Spinning..	630
1100	1,000	1,000	200 p.s	Sconderdas Spinning ..	925
500	1,000	250	31½ p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share.	276¼

* Per share, for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1850	240 p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,790
1,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	650
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co....	700
500	500	300	27 p.c.	Bombay & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	175
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company, Ld ..	95
4,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics' Bolting Co..	23
1,000	500	all	30 p.c.	Treacher & Co.....	375
....	250	all	40 p.c.	Vegas Patent Slip	22

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

Office of the "Indian Daily News," August 2.

Fresh failures announced from home have deadened reviving confidence here once more, and complete depression in general trade is the result. Money has not cheapened further, and if any thing, the present charges are somewhat better maintained, but demand is not generally more apparent. *Sterling* Exchange has been rather better for remitters. Government Paper varying, but closing at about the rates named for last mail. The Share market quiet; odd obligations checking any tendency for greater animation. The Freight market closing dull. All Exports dull, except Grain. The Import market for British Cotton Piece-goods more depressed.

The Bank of Bengal rates have not been changed.

The public demand on the Bank was larger, as will be seen from the following figures :—

Other Deposits decreased.....	Rs.	18,11,000
Loans increased.....	,,	3,68,000
Credits increased.....	,,	4,01,000
Discounts increased.....	,,	4,15,660
Total	,,	29,98,000

of increased public demand on the Bank, for the week ending 27th ultimo. The investment account was increased by nearly three lakhs. This amount of any thirty-three lakhs was met by

Treasury Balance increased	Rs.	39,22,000
Post Bills increased.....	,,	1,07,000
Total	,,	40,29,000

The difference of about seven lakhs is the net increase of the Bank's cash balance.

Fresh mercantile failures again reported in home and other directions, and bringing the total of these collapses up to a heavy figure. It would appear that the London discount houses are, as usual, very deeply involved in this crisis, and that many of the great Banking corporations are in consequence the largest sufferers. The reserve fund of one of these alone has been reduced £500,000, as a result of Messrs. Collie's failure. That this commercial crisis was not unexpected is well known. For a long time past there has been an uneasy feeling prevalent, under the large floating paper liabilities in the London market, which sooner or later must have reached their day of reckoning. Healthy trade has been disturbed by the action of men rendered desperate by impending ruin, the only chance for averting which was by desperate plunges for a lucky turn. As regards this market, for month's past the times have been out of gear and comparatively little voluntary trade has been done. Foreign market relations have been unfavorable, and the reduced operations in the period referred to, are now a source of safety to many. Indications in this market, have not been wanting that the commercial horizon was disturbed elsewhere. The unusually low condition of resources has, for some time past, been drawn attention to, and is now fully accounted for. That parties engaged in Indian trade can go entirely scatheless, is scarcely possible; that their liability is reduced to a minimum is a result of the previous trade position. In the meantime, or during the period of commercial regeneration, this money market is in a perfectly safe state. Speculation in any direction has been completely curbed for a long time past in trade. Men's hands are comparatively free. In the direction of joint-stock investments, there may have been a somewhat too deep involvement of means, but, as it happens, the inertia of trade for weeks past has left foreign aid available to those concerned. Money is now very cheap, at three and a half per cent. in the open market, but our readers will do well to remember, that, as we have often pointed out, it is not the cheapness of abundance. The strength of the Bank of Bengal at this time, and for a long time past, has rested mainly on that of the Treasury balance. The Bank, during the week ending the 27th July, met a public call on it of £300,000, and increased its investment account nearly £30,000, and still showed an augmented cash balance through the means of the Treasury. Between this time and November, market prospects generally do not point to any very material accession of trade demand. As to immediate requirements, the second instalment of the *new* Government loan, now due, and the Opium sale, will propably keep matters steady, and prevent any further decline in the Bank's minimum for the present.

Exchange on London has been more in favour of buyers. The now for some time depressed state of the Import trade told strongly on the requirements for bills. The diminished demand, no doubt, induced the concession made by sellers, as well as the appearances prevailing in the London market. Bank Bills at six months' sight have been done as high as 1-10 per rupee; three months' sight at 1-09 to 1-9-11/16, and on-demand Bills up to 1 9 9/16 per rupee. The closing quotations are slightly weaker again to the extent of nearly a sixteenth of a penny. First-class six months' sight Credit Bills transacted at 1-10 1/16 and Documents at 1-10 3/16 per rupee to 1-10¼.

On *France*, the quotation is 3*f.* 28*c.* to 2·28½ for Bank Bills at three months' sight.

On *China*, the rate has not yet opened, but quotes nominally at Rs. 220 per dlr. 100 at 30 days' sight.

On *Mauritius*, 52 to 52½ cents per rupee at sixty days' sight is the quotation.

On *Bourbon*, 265 francs per Rs. 100 at sixty days' sight.

On *Bombay*, no alteration to note. Bank Bills on *demand*, at par to 100-2 and sixty days' sight 99-4, Private paper at sixty days' sight 98-12 to 98 14.

Government paper has been transacted to a fair extent but chiefly for *time* bargains. At the commencement of the week, the flatter appearance which had set in at the close of our last report was fully confirmed. Rs. 102-3 became the rate for Fours. Some cash purchases at that price threw the quotation up to Rs. 102-3 and 102-4 but again towards the close, and as the influence of the New Loan instalment makes itself felt, prices are slightly weaker. But apart from these temporary disturbing influences, the tendency of the market is for a higher range, and with the cheap money prospects before it, that tendency has every chance of being confirmed. £1,420,000 of the New Loan has been paid up in full. The closing prices are—Fours 102-3, to 102-4; Four and a half of 1872, Rs. 103-0 and Five and a half, 109 0.

There has been the same quiet, and small scale of business doing in the Share market. The cheaper accommodation now available, has not fostered the new movements that were expected to follow in its course. The reason is plain enough, and has been frequently pointed out. What with largely depreciated prices in some branches of investment, and possibly a somewhat to extended pledging of means generally, investors, and speculators also, are unable to realize to the extent, or at the prices they need to do, to clear them selves of their obligations. New strength must grow before new vitality can arise. In the meantime it is a source, not only for congratulation, but of safety to those interested that capitalists are not necessitated, to call in their loans.

Bank Shares.—Bank of Bengal have sold up to 1,420, but can be had a little under that. National Bank at 114 and 115.

Railway Stock.—There is somewhat less offering and prices are firmer. Sales of Scinde, Punjab and Delhi at Rs. 284 per £20. Oudh and Rohilkund at 126 per £10.

Coal Concerns.—Sales of New Beerbhoom scrip at 110 for 24 months, and 112 for 1 month. Bengal at 1,385.

Miscellaneous Shares.—Great Eastern Hotel at 165. Ballo Paper Mills at 82. Bengal Iron Works at 10 discount. Carew Co., contributory at 10 and 12 premium.

Spinning Mills—Jute.—Barnagore at 97. Budge-Budge, old 68 to 71. Howrah Mills at 30 discount. Oriental at 75 to 80. Seebpore at 76 and 78. Bowreah Cotton 85 and 88.

Tea Shares.—Bishnauth full, at 365, and contributory at 105 and 106. Debing at 61. Dehra Doon at 84. Eastern Cachar, contributory, at 35. East India 85. Luckimpore 130. Holta 125. Majagram 116. Singell 107, 106, 105, 104, 106 and 106 cash, and 109 for time.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The barque Teazer, 363 tons, Captain F. Mander, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cochin July 7th, with a general cargo.

A. H. Lloyds Co's s. s. Pollux, 1, 545 tons, Captain L. S Buchan, sailed, yesterday for Trieste &c, with a general cargo and fifty-seven deck passengers.

The ship Tivola 1115 tons, Captain W. Greig, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon June 6th, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace & Co;

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Ava, 1,708 tons, Captain J. Patterson, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Alleppy.—Revd J. M. Walker & servant, and three deck passengers for different ports.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From-
5	Tivela	Greig	Rangoon, June 6.
	Teazer	Maunder	Cochin, July 7.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Jane Low.....	Mitchell	New York.
	Annot Lyle	Yeo.....	Bassein.
	Ava (s)	Patterson	Coast & Calcutta.
	Pollux ( )	Spendan	Trieste &c.

The Steamer Burmah, to Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Aug.		
1	Pudsey Dawson	Rawle ..... Rangoon, July 16.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
1	Ethiopia (s).....	....
	Mahratta (s).....	....
	Viceroy (s).....	....
	Sumatra	....
	Mangalore	....

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

July.		
31	Olivier Madeleine ...	..... Covelong.
Aug 1	Hydaspes (s)	..... Calcutta.
	Marie Louise	..... Covelong.
	Inverdruie	..... Cocanada.
2	Elgin(s).....	..... Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
31	Penang (s).....	..... Calcutta.
	Malda (s).....	..... Bombay.
Aug 1	Hydaspes (s)	..... Galle, Aden & Suez.
2	Asia (s).....	..... Rangoon, & P. Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS—August 5.

From Liverpool.

India s, 75 cases wine, Mamuckjee Bhicajee.

From London.

Munzaleh s, 75 cases beer, Bomanjee Manockjee Panthuckey; 2 cases gold thread, Narrunjee Sowjee; 1 case ham, 2 cases bacon, and 5 cases cheese, Hudson Watson & Co; 1 box watches, Furdoonjee Muncherjee Mehta; 10 cases papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 25 barrels salammoniac, Pirzul Cummar,

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 5.

For Liverpool.

Vixen s, 79 bales rag, Goculdas Cullianjee; 100 cwts coir rope, Hurribail Cassiram; 47 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Tullockchund.

Accrington, 100 bales cotton, Muthoorulass Vithuklass.

Parana s, 325 bags myrabollams, Jetha Pursotum; 2 bales cotton, Jairam Hunsraz; 100 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsey & Co; 119 bales cotton, Chimondass Madhawdass; 100 bales cotton, Cursondass Narrounjee; 10 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby & Co.

India s, 170 bales cotton., N. J. Abraham.

Strathclyde s, 7,200 bags wheat, Stearn Hobart & Co; 99 bales wool, B I S N Co.

For Marseilles.

Pollux (s), 500 bags wheat, Finlay Scott & Co.

Peshawar s, (s), 77 cwts shellac, Curmubhoy Ebram, 39 bales cotton, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 89 chests opium, E. D Sassoon; 133 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 24 cwts. red raisins, Bhundally Sowjee; 25 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed.

For Shanghai.

Peshawar s, 20 chests opium, Scoreram Dowlutram,

HIGH COURT—6TH AUGUST.

(Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

319-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Bhugbooboy Premchund and another v L A Blaschock—Chalk and Turner. —Part heard.

475-73—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Elizabeth Saratelt v The Agra Bank, Limited—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

406-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—The Morarjee Gocouldass S and W Co v Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia N—Jefferson and Payne.

379-72—Jefferson and Payne—Hurcoobhoy Goolam Hoosein v Peter Ewart and others—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner.

543-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Ebrahim and another v Mahomed Hoosein and others—J C Cama.

651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Babunjee Penker and another v Hunnabai alias Rahelbai—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

LONG CAUSES.

316-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Bhookendass Vizbhookundass—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.

696-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Lookmunjee Keekabhoy v Hem-aj Jessing—K Mo ojee.

526-74—Fletcher and Smith—Hajee Saltimon Ayab v Mahomed Haji Ally—Lynch and To in

525-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Toolseydas Culliandas v Jetha Varia and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

397-72—Fletcher and Smith—Robert Elworth and others v Purshotumdas Hargji—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

98-74—Bhapoo jee and Thacurdas—Gokobai and another v Luckmeedas Kimjee and others—Jefferson and Payne.

280-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Lookmunjee Keekabhoy v Hem-aj Jessing—K Mo ojee.

115-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Aboo Taleb v Jamabhoy Lukmidass—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

637-73—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Kullucklina Khuifanbhoy and another v Narayen Crustoa L. and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

LONG CAUSES.

167-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Thribhovundas Hurri Valubdas v Leone Jahier—Janardhan and Ghandihoy—Part heard.

520-74—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwantrow Gopalrow v Tribhovun Laldas—Shamrao.

458-74—In person—Balloo Pahadoo v Kessow Govind and others—Janardhan and Ghandihboy.

477-74—Jefferson and Payne—Purshotumdass Bhanjee v Toolseydass Monarjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

464-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nanabhai Wishwanath and others v Dayal Kalidass and another—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Marriott.)

LONG CAUSES.

254 72—Lynch and Tobin—Mapia Chowa Cara and others v Essa bin Kalliffe—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.

168-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Laljee Cutchra and others v Cassum Moosa and others—Jefferson and Payne

502-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Abba Sinoour Beg Mahomed v Coverjee Pragjee—Lynch and Tobin.

512-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Jaitha Goo abchund and others v Dolla Manchund and others—Jefferson and Payne, Chalk and Turner.

45-74—Lynch and Tobin—Mapia Chowacara and others v Ashabai widow—Chalk and Turner.

114-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—D rabjee Hormusjee B v Cursetjee Hormusjee B—In person.

29-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—S Tyabjee and others v Joomabhoy Ahmed and others—Crawford and Bowrey, Rimington Hore and Langley, and M. B. Barbhaya.

147-75—Fletcher and Smith—H Crawford Ambrose v Heerjeebhoy Jamsetjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey. Matrimonial Jurisdict on.

372-75—Prescot and Winter—Julia Rufina Dedia v Michael Angelo Dedia—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 4.

Mead, Major, Madras Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.

Sharp, Surg., Bombay Army Med. Dept., on duty, from Khandalla.

August 5.

Jenner, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, on sick leave, from Umritsar.

Miles, Lieut-Col., Bombay 28th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—August 4.

Simpson, Lieut. and Adjt., Bombay Marine Battalion, on furlough, to Kirkee.

August 5.

Birch, Captain, Bombay 9 h Regt. N. I., on leave, to Poona.

Eaton, Surg., Bombay Army Med. Dept., on leave to Kirkee.

Botrd, Col nel, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Jullunder.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 4th August 1875.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Capt D F B, Webster, 2nd Foot, is directed to proceed to England and join the 2nd Battalion of his Regt to which he has been posted, reporting his arrival in writing to the Adjt Genl, Horse Guards.

This officer will travel to Bombay by dak and rail expeditiously at the public expense.

The C-i -C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

8th Regt N I—Lieut Col C W Wahab, Wing Officer, to be second in Comd, vice Col Becher appointed Comdt 28th N I.

Major S Fellows, Staff Corps, to be Wing officer, vice Lieut-Col Wahab.

28th Regt N I—Col A Becher, offg Comdt, to be Comdt, vice Col Scott, who retired on the 31st July.

Capt and Brevet-Major B H Pottinger, R A is appointed to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to Major-Gen'l Montgomery C B I, vice Major Freeborn proceeded on furlough on medical certificate Date d 26th June 1875.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant officer have leave of absence :—

2nd Foot (1st Battalion)—Lieut A F Adams, to Bangalore, from date of departure, for two months, on medical certificate.

25th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Paymaster (Honorary Capt) R S Forlong, to Poona, from date of departure, for four months, on medical certificate.

Ordnance Dept—Sub-Conductor W G Saunders, to remain in Bombay, from 26th to 31st July 1875, in extension, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

By the Honourable the Governor in Council. (*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 5.)

Military Department.

Asst Apothecary J Kelly, of the Bengal Sub rdinate Medical Dept, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Surg W N Keeler, Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Lieut A C Cook, R S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Lieut-Col J H White, R E, Deputy Consulting Engr for Railways, having returned to duty on the 22nd July 1875, the unexpired portion of the privilege furlough for three months granted to him from the 26th April 1875 is cancelled.

Notifications by the Revenue and Police Commissioners.

C J Dickson, Supt of Police, Broach, is allowed privilege leave of absence under Section 9 of Rule 1 to be passed on furlough to England, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:

Col St J O'N Mutr-, S C, Comdt, Second Grenadier Regt N I.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from the date of departure, under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

C I W Walker, S C, Comdt, 22nd Regt N I (Grenadiers).

The period Surg-Maj A W G Adey, Civil Surgeon, was absent on sick leave, viz, from 29th March to 7th April 1874, inclusive, is to be reckoned as on furlough in India under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure to Sept next, under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Capt F T Sibbin, S C, Or Mr, 23rd Regt N L I.

The services of Capt H T Bulkeley, 2nd Regt N I, having been placed at the disposal of the Military Dept, that Officer is appointed Adjt to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps.

The following appointment is made :—

Capt W Bell, 56th Foot, Offg Bde-Maj, to be a Bde-Maj on the Establish ment, vice Maj Hicks, whose tenure of office expired on the 18th July last.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secy of State to return to duty :—

Capt J H Brackenbury; Lt W A Wetherall; Capt M D V T Grant, and Capt C J A Yates.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Col W H Blowers, 3 months, S C, Surgn Maj R Bryamjee, 6 month, P A, Cap A L Mc Nair, 3 months, S C, Col M L Scott, 6 months S C, and Conductor S Leverty, 3 months, S C.

Political Department.

The Hon the Gov in Council is pleased to permit Surg W Gray to resume charge of the Professorship of Botany in the Grant Medical College, with effect from the 17th ultimo.

Judicial Department.

The Hon the Gov in Council to make the following appointments :—

Mr S N Tagore to be Judge and Sessions Judge of Shikarpur and to be Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Broach during the absence of Mr. Phillpots, or until further orders.

Mr A Lyon to be a first grade Asst Judge, but to continue to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar during the absence of Mr Newnham, or until further orde s.

Mr G Averst to be a second grade Asst Judge, but to continue to act as Judge and Session Judge of Shikarpur during the absence of Mr Pigeon, or until furthe orders.

Mr W H Crowe to be a third grade Asst Judge and to be Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, but to act until further orders as Senior Assistant and Sessions Judge of Belgaum for the detached Station of Kaladgi.

Under the provisions of Section 17 of Act X of 1872 (the Criminal Procedure Code), the Hon the Gover in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Crowe to be also a Joint Sessions Judge at Kaladgi for the disposal of such cases as the Session Judge of Belgaum may make over to him for trial.

Under the provisions of Section 19 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act (XIV of 1869), H E in Council is also pleased to invest Mr Crowe with all the powers of a Dist Judge within the part of the Belgaum Dist forming the Collectorate of Kaladgi.

Mr F C Constable, B A, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to be Govt Pleader in the Kurrachee Collectorate and Public Prosecutor for the Sessions Division of Kurrachee.

Revenue Department.

Mr J Davidson acted as Second Asst Collr of Sholapur from 13th June to 4th inst, both days inclusive.

Mr G G Turner, C S, is allowed a furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for one year, with subsidiary leave from the 27th inst.

With reference to Govt Notification, Vide page 482 of the "Bombay Govt Gazette," dated 29th May 1875—dated the 19th May last, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to direct that Mr E G Ozanne, C S, shall be considered as having passed the Departmental Examination according to the Higher standard in April 1874.

Govt are pleased to appoint Mr F Tu ner to act as Insp-in-C f Cot on under Act IX of 1863 during the absence of Maj Moo e or until further orde s.

Mr R B Worthington acted as Col and Mag of the district of Khandesh from 9th May to 17th June 1875, both days inclusive.

Messrs E G Sharkey and W H Horsley acted as First Asst Collr of Khandesh, the former from 17th to 19th May 1875, and the latter from 20th May to 17th June 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr H Woodward acted as Extra Second Asst Collr of Khandesh from 11th May to 17th June 1875, both days inclusive.

Educational Department.

Mr Samuel Cooke, Actg Principal, Poona Civil Engineering College, is confirmed as a Professor in the third grade of the Educational Department.

Mr J H Hatchwhite, Professor of Mathematics, Elphinstone College, is appointed an Actg Professor in the third grade of the Educational Dept during the absence of Mr Draper, or until further orders.

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The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REVISION OF THE CUSTOMS' TARIFF.

SIMLA, 5TH AUGUST.

At the Viceroy's Council to-day an Act was passed revising the Indian Customs' Tariff.

All export duties are abolished except those on indigo, paddy and rice.

General rate import duty is reduced from 7½ per cent. to 5 per centum *ad valorem*. The tariff valuation of cotton piece goods is reduced, relieving trade to the extent of 8,08,000 rupees annually. An import duty of 5 per centum is imposed on long-stapled raw cotton.

Valuations are generally revised. The import duty on spirits (London proof) is raised from three rupees to four rupees per gallon. On sparkling wines the duty is raised from 1½ rupee to 2½ rupees. On other wines except clarets and burgundies the duty is raised from 1 rupee to 1½ rupee per gallon.

AN AFGHAN EMBASSY AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, 5TH AUGUST.

It is reported that the Ameer of Afghanistan intends to establish a permanent Embassy at Constantinople.

MINISTERIAL DINNER AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—MR. DISRAELI ON ENGLAND'S FOREIGN POLICY.

At a Ministerial dinner at the Mansion-House last night, Mr. Disraeli made a speech in which he expressed confidence in the maintenance of peace and represented the foreign policy of England as being conducted with prudence and firmness. He further said that Government felt the necessity of developing and consolidating the colonial empire and of assimilating its interests and sympathies to those of the mother country.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 5TH AUGUST.

The National Assembly has adjourned.

THE OUTWARD MAILS.

ADEN, 5TH AUGUST.

The s. s. Avoca, with the Outward Mails sailed to-day for Bombay at 12-30 P.M.

The s. s. Khiva left for Galle and Calcutta on the 4th inst. at 5-30 P.M.

THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

The s.s. Delhi, from Bombay, arrived here on the 2nd inst. at 7 P.M.

The s.s. Nizam arrived on the evening of the 1st.

The Europa arrived on the 30th ulto. at 7 P.M

LONDON, 4TH AUGUST.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed freely supplied. Shipments ⅛ lower.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 4 15/16d.

3 per cent. Consols for Account ... 94⅞

Bar Silver..... 56.

The sum of £283,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival.—Doxford.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 5th August, 4-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind N. Ther. 82. Fall of rain 65 cents.

CARWAR, 5th August, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy. Wind W. 6. Ther. 8 .Bar. 29·92. Fall of rain 39 cents.

MANGALORE, 5th August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy and shady. Wind N. W. Ther. max. 82, min. 76. W.B. 79. Bar. 29·79. Fall of rain 14 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5th August, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind W. moderate. Ther. 94. Bar. 29·84.

VINGORLA, 5th August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 86. Fall of rain 1 inch 13 cents.

The amount of rainfall registered at Allahabad for the preceding week was 22·26 inches.

It is rumoured that His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore will proceed to Bombay to visit the Prince of Wales.

Captain D. A. Ogden, late Adjutant of the 55th Regiment at Roorkee, has been appointed Station Staff Officer at Landour, *vice* Captain McEwen.

The *Englishman* has heard that Mr. Eastwick, after his visit to Hyderabad, will proceed to Simla, where he will be the guest of the Viceroy.

There seems to be a prospect of an early increase in the traffic on the East India Railway, large orders for wheat having been sent up-country for this market.

The addresses of the successive Governors of Ceylon to the Legislative Council have been collected for publication by the Ceylon Government, the earliest being those of Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, under whose administration the Legislative Council was established. The first volume is in the press, and is likely to be of some interest.

A tragical story, which comes from Dig, in Bhurtpur, is told by the *Englishman*, of an infuriated elephant belonging to the Maharaja, which, having broken loose from its keepers, killed four persons, and wounded several others, besides destroying a number of houses, and up-rooting fifty or sixty trees. A whole battalion of sepoys had at last to be called out to capture the animal, which they did after severely wounding it.

As a specimen of the ignorance of imperial politics of which a leader of the English Liberal party can be capable in these days, we have seen nothing quite so outrageous as the statement attributed to Mr. Forster, in a report of the debate in Parliament on the slave trade, that "we could not expect the Khedive to allow our cruisers to enter the Red Sea on the errand" of putting down the trade. Well may the *Spectator*, usually an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Forster, ask:—"Who made the Khedive master of the Red Sea, or why should he be allowed to shield slave-traders, any more than pirates?"

The steamer Coromandal sailed from Bombay for Liverpool, on June 30, and according to latest advices had not reached Aden by 27th July. It is feared her machinery must have broken down, in which case she will have to sail back, and we ought soon to hear of her return either to this Port, or on the Malabar coast. The Coromandel is commanded by Captain Maby, who is well known in Bombay, the steamer having loaded here on several occasions. The following passengers sailed in her; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lindsay and two Misses Lindsay, Lieut. G. F. Cox and two children, Mr. W. B. Taylor, infant and servant, and Mr. Abdool Rahiman and servant.

Though as stated a few days since, it is not true that the Government has prohibited the further reduction of the European staff of the railway—an exercise of authority which would probably be *ultra vires*—there is every reason to believe that the Government, for political reasons, looks upon the further substitution of natives for Europeans with disfavour, and that the Railway Company have not been left in ignorance of the fact. At any rate, we are told by the *Englishman*, the number of native guards has been restricted to fifty, and a number of Europeans in the locomotive department who had received notices have had them withdrawn. In one instance that of the Sahibganj District Office, native guards have been replaced by Europeans.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the Calcutta Comic Pantheon by "Caro," published by the *Oriental Figaro*, a sheet of paper of considerable dimensions containing the portraits of 115 celebrities in Calcutta commencing with Lord Northbrook, representative of the Paramount Power, close after whom is Sir R. Temple, the Bishop of Calcutta, Members of Council and Judges of the High Court. Then follow notables of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, members of the Calcutta Press, representatives of the P. W. D. standing close to a very tumble-down looking arch on which is inscribed the words "P. W. D. cement, not Roman at all." Then follow those who look like the caterers for the amusement of the Calcutta public, and the Pantheon terminates with a broken column "in memory of the glories of India!!!" This comic sheet is a very clever production and the portraits are apparently correct whilst the grouping of them is excellent. Should the Bombay Pantheon promised by *Figaro* be as good, it should command a large sale.

The *Pioneer* learns from a correspondent that the "Mixed Club" for ladies and gentleman in Albemarle Street has turned out a complete success, and that there are seventy candidates now awaiting admission. Without being in the least fast or rowdy, it has already acquired a name for its pleasant little dinners. Sometimes these are given entirely by ladies; sometimes a lady entertains a guest of the opposite sex, and it is amusing to hear her asking him what wine he will take, and consulting him as to his special fancy in cheeses. On the night of the *Saturday Review* dinner, the wives of the various writers are going to console themselves for the absence of their lords by having a quiet little dinner of their own at the Club, instead of, as hitherto, dining disconsolate and solitary at home. We are glad the experiment has succeeded, as the tendency of the time is rather to separate the interests, pursuits, and amusements of the sexes, than to bring them together, and both lose by isolation—women in breadth of character, and men in gentleness and refinement.

When Dean Alford wrote his book the "Queen's English," in which he criticised the prevailing style of writing in England, people were a good deal amused by the publication of Mr. Washington Moon's "Dean's English," in which the reverend critic's composition was freely and in many instances justly criticised. Mr. Moon has written a new work on bad English. Some of the errors which he singles out are decidedly amusing. For example:—

"'A furrier lamenting, in an advertisement, the tricks played on the public by unprincipled men in his own trade.

"'Earnestly requests ladies to bring to him their skins, which he promises shall be converted into muffs and boas.'

"'Another advertisement ran thus:—

"'Two sisters want washing.'

"'Here must have been a strange sight:—

"'He rode to town, and drove twelve cows on horseback.'

"'A gentleman advertised for a horse

"'For a lady of a dark colour, a good trotter, high stepper, and having a long tail.'"

Better, more amusing, more instructive, and more credible is the following illustration of the inevitable ambiguities involved in accurate language. One gentleman observed to another—

"'I have a wife and six children in New York, and I never saw one of them."

"'Were you ever blind?'

"'Oh! no,' replied the other.

"A further lapse of time, and then the interrogator resumed the subject.

"'Did I understand you to say that you had a wife and six children living in New York, and you had never seen one of them?'

"'Yes, such is the fact.'

"Here followed a still longer pause in the conversation when the interrogator, fairly puzzled, said—

"'How can it be that you never saw one of them??

"'Why' was the answer, 'one of them was born after I left.'"

The *Madras Mail* pays the following hand some tribute of respect to the memory of a recently departed citizen:—"The death on Sunday evening of Mr. J. T. Mayne, the First Assistant of the Board of Revenue, but better known as the organist for many years of St. George's Cathedral, will not cause surprise to his numerous friends in Madras, to whom the state of his health for a long time past was well known. Though only thirty-eight years of age he had for some time been a victim to dropsy, jaundice, and abscess of the liver, and unfortunately he was never as true a friend to himself as he proved himself to others. He was partly educated at Oxford University, but did not graduate; and on assuming the position of organist at the Cathedral, he gave full play to his admirable musical instinct. He created a choir that might have vied with many Cathedral choirs in England; and endeared the choristers to himself by the most generous encouragement. Lord Napier, recognising his merits, appointed him First Assistant of the Board of Revenue, and Mr. Mayne proved, when in good health, a competent official, for he had literary tastes, and was fond of the country. Since the termination of his engagement as organist of St. George's Cathedral, he gave the benefit of his ripe musical knowledge to the Roman Catholic Cathedral which has lately received a new organ; and he threw himself with characteristic ardour into the congenial work of rendering the musical portion of the service worthy of a place of worship. To him the choristers of the two Cathedrals have lost an amiable friend, and the town has been deprived of a gifted musician, and a kind-hearted and public-spirited citizen.

A correspondent of a contemporary, writing about sanataria for soldiers' families, remarks as follows:—"An objection, I see, has been made to husbands accompanying their families, on the ground, I imagine, of adding to the duties of those remaining behind; but I cannot myself see the force of any objection made to a soldier accompanying a sick wife or child. The duties in such cases are nominal; and as officers are often granted leave, regardless of the number already absent, to accompany a sick wife, the same privilege should not be withheld from a soldier, and really it would be no hardship on the unmarried whose chances of getting to the hills are greater than those of the married ones. Once located in their cottage, I would make the families entirely self-supporting, and I would free them from the exigencies of military life, making them for the time being so many private individuals. They should bring up with them their own servants, and be made thoroughly to understand that the necessaries of life being purchaseable, all else remained in their own hands. Each cottage should have a garden, the produce of which, depending on the work of the husband, would add to their comfort and lighten the housekeeping expenses. Servants they could multiply according to their means, or, in default of the latter, the ordinary household duties, such as cleaning the house, cooking the meals, washing the linen, &c., would fall on the wife, as such would naturally be the case in private life at home. Every effort should be made to make the sanatarium as much like a small colony, and as unlike a barrack as possible. There should be no parades, no roll-calls, no canteen, and no guard-room, even uniform might be discarded (except in church), and the men be allowed to knock about in plain clothes."

After a delay, due in some measure to greater than usual care in preparation, the Turkish Budget for the current year has just been published. It shows, as has all along been known would be the case, a deficit; but this is not half so great as the fancy of alarmists had depicted, nor has it arisen from any other than strictly exceptional causes, which it is hoped will not recur. The actual deficit is £4,036,924—the total revenue being £19,106,352, against an expenditure of £23,143,276. The falling-of is principally due, says the report of the Council of Ministers, "to the deplorable effects of the famine and the cattle plague"—an assertion borne out by the analysis of the revenue items. The first draught of the Budget, it appears, submitted to the commission, has been reduced to the extent of 742,914 purses in the receipts, and increased by 266,317 purses in the expenditure, together making up the 1,009,231 purses which constitute the deficiency. There was a diminution in the *verghi*, or personal tax, the sheep tax, tithes, and other items derived from the cultivators in the provinces, which made the commission reduce the estimate of revenue not only below those in the first draught, but below those of 1874-75 to the amount of about £800,000, the relative being of course greater than the absolute loss, since under ordinary circumstances the normal increase of 5 or 6 per cent. annually, which is stated to have been hitherto "constant," would have accrued to the Treasury. Under the head of expenditure the most notable item is the increase in the charge for the service of the Public Debt—amounting, as compared with the estimates of the previous year, to 844,928 purses, or £3,379,712. The Five per Cent. Loan brought out last year would not account for this, and probably the explanation is to be found in the issue of various unplaced bonds of previous loans, which, although treated in the usual rough estimates as so much Turkish Debt, really only become such as they were gradually placed on the market. For the same reason, the amount of floating debt stated in the Budget—£8,877,521—is nothing like so formidable as it seems, being much more than covered by what are termed the "Treasury resources destined to cover the service of the debt," amounting to £11,883,883 To all who are interested in the well-being of the Ottoman Empire, remarks the *Daily Telegraph*, the real point of interest in this Budget is the plan devised to obtain an equilibrium. The Council of Ministers recommend a tax on patents, to be carried out immediately, an early revision of the Customs tariffs, a new commercial treaty with Persia, and other sources of revenue; together with the retrenchment of superfluous expenses, and reforms in the public service. To this end it is advised that a commission should be instituted composed of functionaries of ability and practical experience. Nothing can read it more than this last proposal, but unfortunately the good intentions of Turkish officials have passed into a byeword; no *inferno* would be complete without them. The influence of the Ottoman Bank, which is represented on the Budget Commission, has been incalculably increased since the late convention between it and the Government; and that influence will exercise a constant if not always visible pressure in the direction of economy and prudent finance. Next, the Turks have learned from recent discussions, that they must not try to raise any more loans for some time, and their best statesmen are fully alive to the fact. Whether the projected increase of import duties is quite judicious is another matter; but at least it is perfectly legitimate, and it is to be hoped that no officious friends or secret enemies of Turkey will obstruct her endeavours to replenish her exchequer by imposing a scale of imposts not higher than many levied by some of the dutiful colonial offspring of Great Britain on goods sent from the mother country.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—We have lately seen that there is no lack of energy and determination among Bombayites, and with a hope that I am not too late, I would desire to call some of it again into play on behalf of what I am convinced is a most deserving institution.

I wish to remind those interested in the Bombay Co-operative Stores Society that a general meeting has been called for the 14th instant, and it is much to be desired that all who are shareholders and can possibly manage it should attend and lend their voices to help those who have been working, with a view to placing once for all the affairs of the Society on a good footing.

It must be evident that there has been hitherto a most lax and unbusiness-like system at work, such as would not have been tolerated in any private concern, and if rumour is to be credited, past disclosures will be confirmed by what will transpire at the meeting.

An effort should, I say, be made by all concerned to establish matters according to a more satisfactory method than has hitherto been followed, by those who hold but a small number of shares equally with those who take an interest in the "dividends."

I for one who am but a small shareholder must acknowledge that I have derived much benefit from my shares, both by reason of the good and fresh quality of the stores supplied and the more favourable prices at which they are sold, than *they were*—before the opening of the "Co-operative" and than they would be again if it collapsed,—by the Bombay shopkeepers; and I therefore say that the endeavour to establish a Bombay Co-operative Stores should not be relinquished because the result has not been such as was, and reasonably, looked for.—Yours, &c.

Bombay, 5th August. F. B.

BOMBAY.

Fort Police Court Poor-Box.—The Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, acknowledges with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 5 from "M," for the Fort Police Court poor-box.

Stripes.—Rama Babajee was yesterday sentenced, at the Girgaum Police Court, to receive twenty stripes, for having stolen a silver ornament from Kessoo Luximon.

Loitering.—Mohideen Jumal was yesterday placed before Mr. W. Webb, and charged with having been found loitering at Coomberwada. Being an old offender and a suspected thief, he was sent to jail for one month.

Stealing a Quilt.—Ismail Ramzan was yesterday found guilty, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of having stolen a quilt and four annas in cash, the property of a mendicant named Jamela, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

Stealing.—A man named Jayram Dajee was yesterday charged before Mr. W. Webb, with having stolen fifty pieces of wearing apparel, the property of Moona Joree, and having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Municipal Corporation.—A list of the gentlemen voted for as members of the Corporation by the ratepayers on the 26th ult., is given by the Municipal Commissioner in yesterday's official *Gazette*. Of the thirty-two members elected, 14 are Parsees, 10 Hindoos, 5 Mahomedans, and 3 Europeans.

An Old Offender.—Abdoola Mahomed was yesterday convicted before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of having stolen a silk saree, belonging to Rustomjee Muncherjee Wadia, and also of having stolen a silk saree from Furdoonjee Dadabhoy, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Public Works in the Surat Districts.—The District Local Fund Committee, Surat, have applied to Government for a loan of Rs. 60,000, for the construction of certain bridges, culverts and drains in the Bardole and Mandvi Talukas. The sanction of the Government of India is required before the loan can be granted.

With reference to a paragraph which appeared in yesterday's paper, Mrs. J. Tait writes to us denying the statement that she applied to the judge of the Small Causes Court to have the subpœna for her witness a member of the Legislative Council, posted to his door. Some such suggestion was made by the opposite party or the Clerk of the Court.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 3rd August, was 468, being the same as in the preceding week, 90 more than the total of the week ending 4th August 1874, and 86 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 256 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 26th July 1875 was Rs. 24,17,421, and silver received during the week Rs. 2,832; the sum of Rs. 1,65,468 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 22 54,785. There is in addition 26,807 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

Assaulting a Woman.—Abtamboo, woman, yesterday prosecuted Ebram Ayab, for having assaulted her on the previous day. The case was heard before Mr. W. Webb. The complainant said that, hearing her child ren make a noise in the street she had gone out to see what was the matter with them, and found one of them fighting with another child. She separated them and the defendant coming up began to abuse her, and struck her with his fist in the face. The offence being proved, his Worship directed the prisoner to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or undergo a fortnight's imprisonment.

High Court.—On Tuesday, at the High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green, the suit of the London B. and M. Bank *vs.* Keshow Succaram Shastree came on for hearing. Mr. Starling appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Telang for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,000 for calls, and the defence urged was that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the suit inasmuch as the defendant was a resident of Waee, in the Sattara Zilla. The suit was concluded yesterday morning, when his Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

False Pretences.—Mooza Jaffer was yesterday charged before Mr. W. Webb, with having obtained Rs. 2½ from Santon Luis by false pretences. The complainant said that about a month ago, the prisoner went to him and asked for Rs. 2½, alleging that he had been sent to bring that sum by Dosabhai Moonjee, with whom the prosecutor had an account. The same prisoner was further charged with having obtained ten rabbits from Mahomed Khan Gogoodiu, by representing to him that they were for a man named Nuzeer, with whom he had dealings. Both charges being proved, his Worship sentenced the prisoner to eight months' hard labour.

Fined for assaulting a Native Woman.—John Sexton, the eldest brother of George Sexton, who is now undergoing rigorous imprisonment for selling spirituous liquor to soldiers, was yesterday found guilty by Colonel G. C. Evezard, the Cantonment Magistrate, of assaulting a native woman with a stick, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20; in default, one month's rigorous imprisonment.—*Poona Observer*, August 5.

The Weather.—Since our last issue, we had on Tuesday a very wet day. It rained throughout most part of the day till evening, when it stopped. Yesterday we had a clear day, and we hope it will continue so for some time, as the heavy rain which fell last month has caused much unhealthiness from dampness. If we have no more rain for a fortnight, we have no doubt that all the prevailing diseases will disappear. We have had more rain within two months than we used to have during the whole of the monsoon.—*Id.*

MR. D'ARCY READ'S COMPANY.

This popular company appeared at the Grant Road Theatre again last Wednesday, and were greeted with a cordial welcome by a numerous and fashionable audience. The programme consisted entirely of new items, and was got through in the same careful and intelligent manner, which has heretofore marked the dramatic representations given by the company. To-morrow evening the same programme will be repeated, and we trust that our readers who have not yet had an opportunity of judging the merits of this admirable company, will visit the theatre and judge for themselves. Special tram cars have been arranged for as on the previous nights, they will run every quarter of an hour from Colaba, up to 9 o'clock P.M., and will be in waiting at the J. J. Hospital at the conclusion of the performance.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

Date.	Days.	Colaba. Ins. Cts.	Fort. Ins. Cts.	Byculla. Ins. Cts.
August 4th,	Wednesday	0 09	0 03	0 17
,, 5th,	Thursday	0 00	0 05	0 00
		0 09	0 5	0 17
Previously Registered		40 49	34 53	43 70
Total fall up to date.		40 58	34 58	43 87

SIXTH TANNA SESSIONS, 1875.—AUG. 2.

[Before W. M. P. Coghlan, Esq., Sessions Judge.]

MURDER

Kaedya Mahya was charged with having committed murder, by causing the death of his brother Sonia, on or about the 5th day of July, 1875, at Nagzari in the Dahanu taluka of the Tanna district, the offence being punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The accused admitted before the committing magistrate and the Sessions Court that he struck his brother Sonia, with a large piece of wood, who immediately fell dead.

The Sessions Judge found from the size and weight of the piece of wood, and from medical evidence, that its blow was sufficient to cause death. The accused, as remarked by the Sessions Judge, was doubtless much excited by liquor, that curse of the Konkan, which a witness said is sold at half annas per seer at the place where the offence was committed.

The Court, concurring with one, and differing from two of the assessors, found the accused guilty and sentenced him to be hanged by the neck until he be dead.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

Football [illegible]

English v. S[illegible]

match never fail[illegible] but on Wednesday at [illegible] English, 6 Scotch and 2 Irish had put in an appearance. As there seemed no chance of more men coming play was begun at half-past 6. The Scotch won the toss, and beginning with the wind slightly in their favour, pressed the English hard, and soon Spens touched the ball down behind the English goal posts after a brilliant run. The kick at goal, however, was not successful, and some good play followed, both sides playing hard. The English received a strong reinforcement in the person of Boevey whose dribbling powers are well known, but they gained no advantage until Cooper got away with the ball from a scrimmage near the English goal. The Scotch and Irish forward players under the impression that the ball was "down," and that Cooper would have to bring it back, allowed him to get away untouched. He got past the half back and back, making a magnificent run in, and the goal was soon safely kicked by Young. Nothing further of importance was scored until near the end of the game when the English forced the ball through the Scotch and "punted out." The return game will be played next Wednesday when it is hoped there will be a larger attendance of players. No doubt Football is rather too hard work in Bombay with only eight or ten on each side, but with fifteen or more it is a most pleasant and health-giving game—and there are quite enough Football players in Bombay to make fifteen on each side if they will only turn out.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Directors of the Bombay Co-operative Society, Limited, have issued their report on the business of the Society up to the 30th June last, preparatory to the meeting of the shareholders which is advertised to take place on the 14th of this month. The accounts of the Society's operations have been made up and they show a balance of Rs. 15,911-12 which is the amount of the deficit after paying all expenses up to the end of June last. The capital subscribed amounts to Rs. 80,565, but the amount of business transacted has been large, the total sales reaching to Rs. 2,34,469 7-4. The working expenses have been heavy—salaries, agents' commission and general charges amounting to Rs. 23,943 —to which must be added preliminary expenses (Rs. 3,036-5-9), Director's fees, stationery, rent, and a few other items making a sum of Rs. 14,537, or a grand total of expenses of Rs. 38,480. The stock on hand and afloat is put down at Rs. 98,326-3-8. The Society is apparently indebted to the National Bank in the sum of Rs. 7,678 11-2 and is liable for bills payable amounting to Rs. 8,338-2-4, and has other liabilities amounting to Rs. 24 583, making a total of Rs. 40,600; and the cash in hand amounts to Rs. 1,293-4-9, leaving the deficit as given above of Rs. 15 911 12. The Directors in their Report state that they intend to place before the shareholders at the forthcoming meeting the following proposition:—

"In submitting the above remarks for the consideration of the shareholders, the Directors regret much that they have to report a loss in the working of the Society for the thirteen and half months under review; and for this reason, and because the management of the Society requires a radical reorganization, the Directors propose that a committee of shareholders be appointed to assist them in that object. They have had a difficult task before them; complaints have been received of high prices charged for stores, but these complaints have generally been founded on misconception, for it has been impossible to reduce the rates with due regard to quality."

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey presided at a regular sitting of the Court on Wednesday, when the following, among other matters, were heard:—

Re Cowasjee Nusserwanjee Andhiaroo.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, for leave to amend the schedule, and for a hearing of the case together with that of insolvent's partner, Muncherjee Pestonjee Wadia, who was arrested the other day after the death of the Sheriff. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

Re Goolamchund Amichund,

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, moved for an order for the committal of the insolvent on the criminal side of the jail for contempt of court. On the 7th July last, he was directed to deliver up a diamond to, and deposit all his books with the Official Assignee, and to amend his schedule. He had not done so, and the learned counsel now moved under the general rule of the court for his committal for contempt. Notice of this motion had been given him, but he had not even taken the trouble to amend his schedule.

The Commissioner said that, when an insolvent in jail was ordered to amend his schedule, the custom appeared to be to send a clerk of the Insolvency Court to him at the jail; but that in this instance no clerk had gone to the insolvent.

Mr. Lang said the insolvent's conduct had been peculiarly disrespectful to the court's order. Before going to jail, he handed the diamond to his son, and the latter now kept himself out of the way and could not be got at. Insolvent had not deposited any books which were proved to have been in his possession, and had not amended the schedule, as he ought to have done. He was now comfortable on the civil side of the jail, and when he came out of jail he and his son would be enjoying the proceeds of the sale of the diamond. Insolvent was said to be so comfortable on the civil side, that he had expressed his intention of living and dying there. If he was put on the criminal side, he could soon be brought to his senses.

The Official Assignee stated that insolvent had deposited two books on Monday last.

The Commissioner thought the best course would be to send a clerk to the jail to get the schedule amended, and to serve insolvent with a notice to produce all his books, and with a rule *nisi* to show cause why he should not be proceeded against for contempt of the court's previous order. Ordered accordingly, with leave to Mr. Lang to renew his motion.

Re Jairam Hingoojee and others.

Mr. Kirkpatrick moved to make absolute a rule requiring the insolvents to show cause why the matter of their petition should not be re-heard. The insolvents, who appeared in person, had no cause to show. The rule was made absolute.

Re Muncherjee Framjee Colah.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for leave to withdraw the petition. The only creditor was the agent of the liquidator of the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank. The claim had been compromised, and the learned counsel produced a discharge from the Bank. The application was granted; notice to be served on the creditor.

Re Furshotum Meghjee.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which the Commissioner granted for three months. There was no opposition.

Re Motichund Bhugwan.

Mr. Telang, for insolvent, asked for a stay of the hearing for two months, of which notices had been served upon the creditors, His Lordship granted a postponement for a month.

SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending the 28th ultimo, are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River high. Rain general; more expected. Rice in Sehwan and Dádu talukas injured by floods from hill torrents.

Shikarpur.—River 14 feet 3 inches; 2 inches over last year. Kharif progressing fairly. Slight fever prevalent.

Hyderabad.—River at good height; canals well supplied. Considerable mortality among cattle in Tanda Division during late heavy rain; also much damage to buildings, bunds, &c. Some loss in cultivation from rain floods.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather extremely hot and sultry. Canals full. Kashmor Begári Bund breached; no danger from breaches.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 1·33; total 9·32. Prospects everywhere favourable.

Kaira.—Rain 4·43 inches; total 17·2 inches. Cholera cases 23, deaths 13.

Surat.—Rain 1·32 inches; total 27·71 inches.

Broach.—Rain 2·66 inches; total 35·73 inches. Cholera slight. Cotton injured in four talukas by rain. Agricultural prospects good.

Khandesh.—Rain at Dhulia 1 inch 88 cents; total 9·9 inches. Sowing of kharif crops, excepting bajri, nearly completed. Cotton plants healthy. Cholera continues; cases 1,238, deaths 551.

Nasik.—Rain 4·66 inches, total 22·2 inches; fall general. Agricultural prospects good. Cholera slightly at Nasik and in talukas. *For* total rain-fall 13·4 inches in last report, *for* 17·98.

Tanna.—Rain 8·29 inches; total 69 89 inches. Transplantation of crops in progress. Cholera in 8 talukas.

Poona.—Rain 4·88 inches; total 24·19 inches; Sowing in progress wherever rain has fallen. Cholera continues.

Ahmednagar.—Rain 1·71; total 3·71 inches. Sowing operations progressing. Cholera decreasing except in three talukas.

Sholapore.—Rain 1 inch 25 cents; total 8·35 inches. Cholera continues.

Satara.—Rain 0·57 inches; total 23·60 inches. Kharif crops thriving. In Walwa crops suffering from excessive rain, portion of Malsiras unsown for want of rain; in Khatau more wanted. Slight cholera throughout district excepting Patan and Khatau.

Belgaum.—Rain 11·32 inches; total 40·93 inches. Damage by floods in Chikori.

Dharwar.—Rain 2·47 inches; total 19·52 inches. Kharif crops good. Sowing of jowari retarded owing to excessive rain.

Kanara.—Rain at Karwar 12 inches; total 70 inches. Crops good.

Kaladgi.—Rain 80 cents; total 8·33 inches. Sowing partially impeded for want of rain.

Rajkot.—Rain 1·69; total 5·70 inches. Sowing operations over. Cholera appeared at Bhownuggur and Wala, but of virulent type.

Wadhwan.—Rain 91 cents; total 9·16 inches. Crops good. Cholera limited.

Baroda.—Rain 1 inch 67 cents. Grain and cotton crops healthy. Public health good.

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending 28th ultimo). Rain 6 inches 56 cents. Transplantation of early crops in progress. Cholera in two talukas.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 29th ultimo). Rain 13 inches 47 cents. Transplantation nearly finished.

General Remarks.—Prospects generally excellent, but deficient rain-fall in Ahmednagar and a few other tracts. River risen in Sind to a satisfactory height.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.

The [illegible] ordinary general meeting of shareholders [illegible] held on Wednesday at the Bank's premises, Apollo Circle, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell in the chair. Mr. Maskintosh Balfour, having [illegible] the meeting, the directors' report and [illegible] made up to 30th June last, printed copies of which had been circulated to the shareholders, were taken as read.

The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, said—I have again the pleasure of laying before the shareholders a most satisfactory statement of accounts, and to recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. You will see that, in addition to the dividend, the profits on account of our carrying the handsome sum of Rs. 5,000 to the Reserve Fund, Rs. 20,000 in reduction of the cost of the Bank's premises, Rs. 10,000 to bad and doubtful debts account, leaving a balance to be carried forward to the current year of Rs. 81,245-10-0. A very satisfactory feature in the working of the Bank for the six months is the no bad debts have been made. In considering the profits made, you must remember that the dividend is payable on the increased capital of one million sterling, and although our working balances, both Government and private, have been maintained at a comparatively low point, we are still able to recommend a dividend on the highest scale at present permitted by our articles of association. The only items in the statement which seem to call for explanation are the salaries and charges at Head Office and Branches.

The total amount is	Rs. 1,83 470 12 11
Against at the same time last year	,, 1,93,498 13 8
	Rs. 9,931 15 3

or nearly Rs. 10,000 less, and this is greatly due to the reduction in the number of the working branches of the Bank. Mr. Balfour, our respected Secretary and Treasurer, was in England, on a well-earned holiday, at the time of our last general meeting, and returned to Bombay in the beginning of December last. Mr. A. J. Macdonald, one of the original directors of the Bank, was also in England, but on his return to Bombay, on the retirement of Mr. Cormack from the direction, Mr. Macdonald was unanimously invited by your directors to resume his seat at the Board. The cotton crop, on which the welfare of Bombay so much depends, has been a good one, and the branches of the Bank in the cotton districts have done a large and prosperous business. All the branches of the Bank have been visited by the Bank's Inspector during the last half year, and his reports as to the working and state of accounts are most satisfactory. Although there has been no great excitement in business during the season, there has been a steady business done, and the result, so far as the Bank is concerned, has been very satisfactory, and compares not unfavourably with the results shown in the reports of the other Presidency Banks. Bombay has fortunately not suffered from the heavy commercial failures in England, but, on the contrary, should be benefited by the collapse of a dangerous system of trading which for many years has made several branches of the import trade of Bombay not only unremunerative but a positive loss to the fair trader. It is to be hoped that this dangerous element having been eliminated from the trade, a legitimate and prosperous business may now be looked for. The cotton spinning industry in Bombay is being rapidly extended, and although there has lately been considerable depression in the value of mill shares, there is little doubt that this will continue to be a profitable branch of business, if well and carefully managed. You all know that whatever benefits Bombay is likely to benefit the Bank, and that if a good and paying business is done here, the balance sheet of the Bank should show it. Latterly business has been worked on such fine terms that merchants have been unable to keep large balances unemployed, affording an opportunity of investing, and the natural consequence is the reduction shown in our deposits. You will see from the Directors' report that the Bank has not yet received its charter from Government, nor has the long-promised removal of the Branch of the Bank of Bengal in Bombay been accomplished. How long the Indian Government will delay to act on the express and repeated orders of the Secretary of State for India, and continue an injustice to the Bank of Bombay, your directors have no means of knowing; but they strenuously protest against the injustice of the maintenance of the local Branch of the Bank of Bengal, which was originally allowed for a special purpose, long since completed, and is now conducted in defiance of the orders of the Secretary of State, and in violation of the good faith of the Indian Government. It is a strange and hardly credible story to tell, that in January 1874, we should have been authorised by the Government of India to publish their telegram announcing that the Secretary of State had directed the Government of India to announce the withdrawal of the Agency of the Bank of Bengal from Bombay a condition of the new arrangement with the Presidency Bank of Bengal." I use the words of the telegram. Still the Bank remains here. People naturally thought that the prospects of the Bank of Bombay were improved by the order issued by the Secretary of State, and I for one cannot wonder at the impatience displayed at the delay in carrying out the order. They say that they invested their money in the Bank's shares on the faith of this order, and the directors can only tell them that we trust and believe that their faith has been well founded, though the delay is certainly very annoying. We have written, through the Government of Bombay, to the Government of India, regarding both the points to which I have alluded, but we have not as yet been favoured with any reply. The general trade of Bombay is in a sound and healthy condition, and the present aspect of affairs points to a time of prosperity, and if we get our rights I hope to have the pleasure in addressing you next year to state that the capital of the Bank has been made up to the twenty lakhs of rupees provided for in the articles of association, and that your directors will then be in a position to recommend a dividend not less than they have the pleasure of recommending to-day. I shall be glad to answer any question which any shareholders may desire to put, and I shall not further trespass on your time, but conclude with moving the first resolution.

The following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by E. D. Sassoon, Esq., That the statement of accounts made up to 30th June last, and the Directors' report now laid before the meeting, be and are hereby approved and adopted.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Kessowjee Naik, Esq., That a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum be declared payable on and after Wednesday, the 18th instant, to the shareholders whose names appear on the register on the 30th June last.

Proposed by A. J. Macdonald, Esq., and seconded by Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq., That the transfers from the Profit and Loss Account, after providing for the dividend, be made to the several accounts, and for the several sums recommended in the Directors' report, that is to say—

Rs. 2,25,000	0	0	to credit of the Reserve Fund for investment in Government Securities.
20,000	0	0	to credit of premises and furniture account being in further reduction of their cost.
10,000	0	0	to

THE LESSON OF RECENT EVENTS IN THE MONEY MARKET.

(The Economist.)

There can be little doubt that we have very narrowly escaped a panic. The great mercantile disasters which have followed so rapidly one after another, the failure of two bill-brokers, and, above all, the very serious losses avowed by our great joint stock banks, and especially by the London and Westminister (the one whose business is largest, and whose repute greatest), would, in former times, have nearly or quite shaken the foundation of credit. The mercantile disasters which primarily caused the panic of 1857, were certainly not much greater; perhaps they were even less.

The main cause to which we owe our escape is the increase of the cash reserve in the banking department of the Bank of England. The panic of 1857 found the Bank with a reserve of 2,700,000*l.*; the late events found it with one of 10,344,000*l.*, which had increased to 12,385,000*l.* before the second group of failures came. And it is to this great improvement that we owe our present safety. As was natural, the great increase of the fund which we hold to give confidence in times of alarm, had the effect of creating that confidence. Even as it is, we, on a former occasion, showed that we have but very narrowly escaped. If a war had broken out between France and Germany just before these events where it was so much feared even by many who ought to know, and if, as is most likely, like the previous similar war of 1870, it had caused 3,000,000*l.* to be taken from our banking reserve for the continent, three great calamities would have found the Bank with a probably insufficient reserve instead of a sufficient one. But, nevertheless, in connection with such times as 1857 much praise is justly due to the present policy of the Bank. Though it did not provide for the contingency which was near occurring, it did provide for the contingency which did happen, and we all have to be grateful to it.

But the most important question is not how we have escaped a panic, but why we were in such danger of it? and as to this, under present circumstances, there is every motive to speak plainly. It may be stated in a sentence: it is that some of our largest banks did not understand; they did what was substantially bill-broker's business, for they re-discounted bills for brokers of inferior means and knowledge, took as a matter of fact, he is himself a bill-broker; but stands bills—if at all—only in any other case. From the event it is now quite plain that some of our banks went into this trade without knowing. And this caused the whole of the losses which have fallen on them. Secondly, they gave interest on deposits, which was in England when the joint stock bank system began a new and unfamiliar thing. The means of employing money being much greater in London than almost anywhere else in England, the London joint stock banks were thus enabled to obtain a considerable portion of the large sums in the country which were temporarily waiting for permanent investment. The sums of money which used to be lodged in Exchequer Bills—as well as large amounts from country bankers and other similar sources—have enlarged the resources of these banks with singular rapidity.

In 1844 the deposits, whether at interest or otherwise, in the following banks were:—

	£
London and Westminster	2,676,000
Union	1,591,000
London Joint Stock	2,245,000
London and County	1,231,000
Total	7,743,000

They now are—

	£
London and Westminster	30,015,000
Union	14,122,600
London Joint Stock	*20,527,000
London and County	19,893,000
Total	84,557,000

* Including acceptances.

How much of this is at interest, and how much not, we do not know. The Union Bank, indeed, pays interest on running accounts, but it does so only on the "minimum balance" of the month, and therefore it like the other banks, always has in its hands a large amount for which it pays nothing. But a considerable part of the deposits in all these great banks are no doubt at interest, and their competion has compelled the private banks to give interest on deposits, though not as readily or as systematically.

It is here that the difficulty has arisen. These deposits at interest must be employed, and the only adequate mode of employing them is in the discount of bills. These increase steadily with the trade of the country on the one hand, just as the deposits in banks augment with the savings on the other. The growth of the country tends to increase both on the average—perhaps the bills quite as much as the savings. This means of employment therefore is adequate on the whole, though it may fail in particular instances, because the trade of the country may not be growing as rapidly as usual, while the deposits go on doing so. And there is no other adequate means. We have heard it suggested that such deposits could be employed on the Stock Exchange. And we have no doubt that if a dealer in inferior securities, in the loans to dubious States, and such things, would be only too glad to take the money. But then such securities are not good enough for a banker. And the field for the employment of money in the Stock Exchange upon really stable securities—say on English Government securities, or English railway, or other things comparable to them—is limited; and it does not augment with any such rapidity as do the savings of the country. Our commerce is, in truth, the only thing which does so.

But if the money of banks is to be employed in discounting commercial bills, the banker must understand these bills, and how is he to learn it? As to his own customers indeed he has in his ledger the best means of information. Any skilled eye can tell without difficulty the signs of good trade and bad trade in a running account; scarcely any mercantile man ever fails without his account having shown unmistakeable signs to any sort of careful observation. But as to the outer world—as to people not his customers—a banker has no special means of judging, or rather he has a special difficulty in judging. He is a man already engaged in his own trade, and he cannot easily engage in a new one. The trade of bill-broking requires special knowledge of a most peculiar kind; a bill-broker has, without apparent means of information, to measure the reliability of a very great number of persons scattered up and down the country. This knowledge can only be acquired by tradition, for it is nowhere written; and even tradition must be heard with suspicion, for the commercial character of firms and men changes rapidly. A banker can very rarely have had the means of acquiring, or have the means of daily verifying, this intricate and impalpable kind of knowledge. As the world increases, it is of growing importance that the principle of the division of labour should be applied to the higher and more difficult departments of business. The notion that a banker can do bill-broker's business is not only false but dangerous, for it is sure to end in lors.

From this it follows—

First, that bankers ought never to re-discount for brokers who have not a good knowledge of their trade, and who have not some means. If they do otherwise they really be come bill-brokers themselves, for they are relying mainly on their own judgment, and not thinking much of the broker. And though bankers can never know enough of bills to do this, they can easily learn enough to watch the broker. They can see the sort of business he is doing, and, as a rule, stop before there is much wrong. And besides still in a bill-broker, they should require some property, not so much as a mode of payment in case of failure—for when bill-broking is managed badly great private fortunes are soon spent—but because, for the most part, people wish something to lose are unwilling to lose it, and avoid, at least more than those who have nothing, dangerous transactions.

Secondly, as a consequence, bankers must only expect such rates whether on disposal of bills, or on re-discount, as good bill-brokers will give. The broker who offers most most commonly is a dangerousman. This is only a new phase of the old maxim, "high interest, bad security," but unless we are misinformed, much of the late losses would have been avoided if it had been heeded. There has certainly been a tendency among some bankers to prefer weak brokers who would give a higher interest to strong brokers who would only give a lower.

Thirdly, bankers should themselves only give such rates for money as will enable them to re-discount with a profit at such rates as good brokers can afford to pay, and will pay. Nothing but experience can decide what those rates are, but we consider that experience *has* decided that the present system of fixing the rate is ruinously high. No, as a rule, both Banks and bill-brokers give 1 per cent. under the Bank rate. And this is clearly wrong, because bill-brokers are constantly discounting the best bills at a rate only a little above that which they are themselves paying; and, therefore, they cannot and will not re-discount such bills, except at a rate which cannot pay the Banks. But if good brokers will not come with good, bills, bad brokers are only too anxious to come with bad ones.

It will be said, that if the banks give less for deposits than the bill brokers, the bill brokers will get all the money and the banks will have none. But it is better not to have money, especially large sums of money, which cannot be employed except at a loss. If we are right in reasoning that these great sums can only be employed in the discount of bills and that in general, banks cannot as a rule discount bills (not to their customers) except for brokers of means and skill it follows that banks are better without all such money, except that which they can thus employ. In matter of fact we are disposed to believe that many banks have for a long time made little of the money for which they gave high interest, and that this nominal little is many times exceeded by the losses they have now incurred.

Fourthly, it will be necessary that the banks should abandon the established system of regulating the rate they give by that which the Bank of England charges. This might have been satisfactory when the market rate of discount closely followed the Bank rate, for then the Bank rate was a good indication of what the banks might expect to make. But now, owing to the slowness with which "the screw" acts, the Bank rate is often necessarily for long periods above the market rate, and banks have been losing if they borrow money at rates regulated by it. On some grounds the relinquishment of the old rule may be regretted: the use of the Bank rate in this way is one of the modes in which the Bank acts upon the market, and so helps its beneficial action. But we must make our choice, and it is better that we should forego this advantage, than that we should incur the danger which is certain to arise if banks give more for money than they can afford—according to the rate they can make in good business—and if, as sooner or later is sure to happen, they are led to invest it in bad business.

Self-Wonder.—There was an amiable modern archbishop who could hardly contain his astonishment and surprise at finding himself in that exalted position. We are informed that he would lie back in his chair after dinner, and innocently chuckle, saying, "Only fancy, I'm an archbishop—only fancy it now!"—There was a popular prelate who had an equally amiable but more picturesque propensity. He had longed in early life to enter the navy, but through family inducements he entered the Church instead, and made a very good thing of it. He contrived, however, to gratify his early nautical propensities by occasionally shutting up the spire of his own cathedral.

TERRIBLE FLOODS IN WALES AND THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

(Daily News.)

The heavy rains which have prevailed in most parts of the kingdom during the past three days have caused considerable anxiety not only to farmers but to all those living in low-lying districts. In the West of England the deluge has been even heavier than in other districts, many portions of Devon, Cornwall, and Gloucestershire being covered to a depth of several feet. In the Dean Forest district in the latter county, indeed, the floods have risen to such an extent as to stop all business, and it is feared that some lives are lost. The news from the adjoining county, Monmouth, last night however gives a serious account of the disastrous floods, and calls vividly to mind the inundation of the Toulouse district in France. At Cwm Carn, a small village about ten miles from Newport, there is a reserve pond for supplying the Monmouthshire Canal. The pond is situated in the upper portion of a dingle formed by the junction of two valleys, an embankment of sand and gravel being carried accross a dam back the water accumulated in the spring. About eleven o'clock p. m. on Wednesday night the water in the pond broke through the embankment, and with irresistible force swept everything before it. About a quarter of a mile down the valley the current came into contact with an embankment accross the dingle, on the top of which was a turnpike road. This was completely washed away, a clean breach forty yards wide being left. The next obstacle in the way of the waters was a small cottage, and this also was washed away, together with its three inmates. Further on a high wall of masonry had been built on either side to allow the flow of a small brook. This was carried away, not one stone being left standing, and the waters rushed across the canal towards the river Ebbw. This overflow has been most disastrous throughout the whole district. Between the river and the canal was a large Welsh flannel manufactory, kept by a man named Hunt, and adjoining it was his residence, a good-sized house, built about three years ago. This building has been entirely washed away, and of its inmates, who went to bed in seeming security, only two are now alive, eight having been washed down the river by the fury of the waters. Between the canal and the turnpike road was a small cottage. This was also washed away, and three inmates drowned. It is difficult to imagine, except from actual inspection of the spot, the immense force of the water. The pond which is known as Roger's Pond is probably four hundred yards wide, and runs up the dingle fully a quarter of a mile; a breach fully a hundred feet wide and forty feet deep has been made in the bank that confines it. The immense mass of water thus let loose swept down the steep valley till it reached the turnpike road, where it made the breach above described, sweeping away the masonry work of the canal, which seemed to offer no more resistance than an embankment of earth. At this point the waters of the canal were added to the already overpowering rush from the pond. The time of this flood there were in Mr. Hunt's house, besides himself, his wife, his two sons, James and John, aged respectively 31 and 23; two daughters, Elizabeth and Letitia, aged 19 and 10 respectively, and two servant girls, Mary Jones and Elizabeth Wecker, all of whom had retired to rest. They were alarmed by certain noises, but before they had time to dress the waters overwhelmed the house, and all were drowned excepting Mr. Hunt. He was swept down with the others by the current, but managed to seize hold of a branch of a tree, and was ultimately rescued. A curious incident in connection with his rescue is that his dog managed to accompany him, and for a long time would allow no one to come near him. Mr. Hunt is much injured both in his head, stomach, and legs, but Dr. Davies, of Abercarne, who has been attending him, gives hopes of his recovery. In a bedroom forming a portion of the old factory building, two apprentice boys were sleeping; one of them was swept away, the other named James Foley, escaped by getting on a washing machine, upon which he floated until he was rescued. Of his fellow apprentice, a German lad named George Claine, nothing more has been seen. The bodies of Mrs Hunt, her youngest son, and those of Howell and Davies, are all that had been recovered up to last night. They are now lying at the Cross Keys Inn, the two latter destitute of clothing, except their night dresses. Mrs. Hunt was only partially dressed.

The following telegrams have been received from Monmouth:

The rain has flooded the rivers Wye, Mannow, and Trothy, so that large quantities of hay, clover, roots, and other crops, live and dead stock, have been washed away. Thousands of acres are submerged. Several roads are rendered impassable, and boats and coracles are busy in various parts of the town, bearing food and fuel to the various families whose houses are inundated. Great excitement prevails in the town as the Wye is rising; and should the Monnow not flow of before it comes down, the damage will be still more serious. Several of the shopkeepers, including those in the principal street in the town are already considerable losers. The rain is still falling, and the most gloomy apprehensions prevail. The town and neighbourhood of Usk is reported to be in a worse state than Monmouth.

A telegram since the last despatch says the main Munnow-street has been rendered impassable, and boats are now plying over it. Twelve feet six inches of water are excepted down to night from Hereford, and it is feared this will be the greatest flood ever known in the district. Several portions of the Ross and Monmouth Railway foundations are believed to be in danger, and also a portion of a new Wye Valley line now in the course of construction between Monmouth and Chepstow. No loss of life has yet been reported in the district. The rivers are still rising.

A later telegram from Newport says:—"The railway traffic on the Eastern and Western Railways of the Mon-mouthshire Company and the local lines of the Great Western has been interrupted, and in some cases entirely suspended, while miles of turnpike-road and thousands of acres of land are deeply immersed in water. In the valleys scores of cottages are rendered uninhabitable and the inmates have left, leaving everything behind them, and thankful to escape with life. At Pontymisti, Risca, and villages higher up, the same desolation prevails. The greatest amount of damage in this valley is in the neighbourhood of Abercarne, where the vale is narrow, and the waters are penned in. Here springs have burst forth from the mountain side carrying in their progress masses of debris, and obstructing road, river, and rail, which all run nearly parallel through the narrow defiles. Opposite Risca Station two immense patches have been scoured away from the mountain side. At Cross Keys two separate torrents came down upon the line, and taxed all the energies of a gang of men to prevent the rails and sleepers being carried away. Here the railway crosses a low wooden bridge, the main support of which was swept off, and stranded a quarter of a mile lower down. Above Abercarne a portion of the line was deranged, and an engine with trucks laden with balks went up the line to replace the damage. In passing under Mynyddislwyn Mountain a landslip fell upon the train, and carried the trucks into the wood below, completely burying them up. At the end of the trucks were the brake vans, filled with labourers. These were dragged a few yards down the line, and turned over. Fortunately the labourers escaped unhurt, but had they been in the centre of the train probably not a man would have escaped with life. The coupling chain snapped and the engine did not leave the line. In the Eastern Valley a slip took place at the Variey, which stopped the trains between Blenavon and Pontypool. Numerous small bridges have been swept away, but as yet no loss of life is reported. The new line of the Great Western between Caerlen and Pontnewydd is much damaged in places."

An incessant downpour for two days has so swollen the rivers Taff and Ely that the land adjacent for miles is under water. The damage to the hay crops which were cut and ready for carting, is immense. One farmer near Ely estimates his loss at 500*l.* Flocks of sheep have been washed down both rivers, and also horses and a very large number of pigs. At St. Fagan's the Great Western Railway is more than two feet, under water, and persons living in the lower part of the village can only occupy their bedrooms, the lower rooms being flooded, and the occupants are taken in and out by boats. Canton common, near Cardiff, has five feet of water over it, and lamp-posts are half bedded in water. A large number of houses have the water halfway up the lower rooms, and rafts have been constructed to remove the occupants. Many of the inhabitants of Ely Village have left for higher ground, water being up to some of the bedrooms. At Grangetown, just outside Cardiff, hundreds of inhabitants have been removed by boats taken from Cardiff. No human lives have been lost at present, but the water is still rising. The turnpike road between Cardiff and St. Nicholas has been impassable for a whole day.

Heavy floods have occurred in the Nighton district. The mail last night was delayed for three hours. The hay is totally spoilt and the telegraphic communication stopped. The water is still rising.

During Wednesday and Wednesday night the rainfall in Bristol and the neighbourhood reached the unusual quantity of 2½ inches, or exactly the average for the whole month of July. In consequence floods prevail throughout the West of England. The river Frome, which runs through Bristol, rose 9 feet above the ordinary level, and thousands of acres of land along its banks through Gloucestershire, to the Severn are inundated. In some cases cattle and sheep have been swept away, and in many others they were rescued only with considerable difficulty. Business was entirely suspended in the town of Frome. It is feared that in the agricultural parts there has been great loss of stock, and what hay has not been gathered in is completely spoiled.

Heavy rain fell at Bridgend on Wednesday night and continues to-day. The river Ogmore has overflowed and inundated the town, doing considerable damage to property. A boy has been washed away, and a quantity of live stock has also been drowned.

The floods in the neighbourhood of Bath are more serious than at first considered to be. The damage to hay is great, large quantities having been swept away and a greater proportion submerged to such an extent as to be useless. The Avon still rises rapidly, and is invading the lower apartments of houses adjacent to the river, whilst a great extent of meadow land is covered.

A night of great excitement has been experienced throughout the district of Forest of Dean. At Blakeney on the Severn, which is a forest village, the place is inundated. The danger, however, has passed, the water is abating, and the rain has partially ceased. No fatal results have yet been heard of. At Lydney, four mills from Blakeney, the floods have been equally destructive, but it is impossible at present to estimate what damage has been done.

A new feature of alarm in respect to the Forest of Dean floods has just arisen, caused by the bursting of an immense dam of water in the Cinderford Valley. Business is entirely suspended throughout the district.

The floods are rising in the Cherwell Valley, near Banbury, where there has been a continuous rain for two days. The crops have been laid low in many localities. The hay crop has suffered severely.

Although rain fell over Devon and Cornwall yesterday to the depth of from two to three inches in the twenty-four hours, there appears to have been remarkably little damage done, and the streams have abated as quickly as they rose. Hay crops that were cut in the low lying districts have suffered somewhat, but a fine drying day has rectified the mischief, and this afternoon immense quantities of hay have been saved in fair condition. The corn crops, which were beaten down have also revived, and agriculturists do not estimate the damage done as permanent or serious. No loss of life or property is reported in either Devon, Cornwall, or Somerset.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—June 17.

The most continuous break we know.—Our Housemaid's.

CHURCH PRESERVATION.

Mr. Gladstone. "Peace, 'm, is the Church of England worth preserving?"

Britannia. "Worth Preserving?—Dear me, William, don't you know it's been in a pickle this ever so long?"

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

At the Suffolk Agricultural Show held at Stowmarket, June 24th and 25th, the animal (one of Mr. Sexton's) which took the Duke of Hamilton's prize as the best boar in the yard was named Dr. Kenealy, as claiming descent from Disturbance and Bombast!

"WE'LL NOT CARRY COALS."

Shakespeare: *Romeo and Juliet*, Act I. Sc. 1.

"'Not your place, but Mary's, to take up the Coals to the Nursery!' You consequential little Monkey! Why, you couldn't give yourself more Airs if you were a Butler!"

"Ah! Though I mayn't be a Butler, I've the feeling's of one!"

NOT TO BE CONVINCED.

Materfamilias. "John, Love, you know you said there was sure to be 'something wrong' about Dieppe, because it was Foreign, and all that. Well, there can't be anything wrong, for I wrote to the Agent, and I've just received a Letter from him, saying there is only one Apartment un-let in the whole Town! Do let me telegraph, and secure it at once!"

Chorus. "Yes, do, Papa! Fancy!—only one Apartment un-let in the whole Town!"

Paterfamilias (grimly). "'Only one Appartment un-let in the whole Town!' Then there's sure to be something wrong about that Apartment!"

STEAM v. SUNSHINE.

(A Meliboean Moan elicited by Mr. Gibbs's plan for Hay making by Artificial Heat.—See "Times" of June 7th.)

Another old proverb must go to the wall!
"Make hay while the sun shines!"—Pooh! pooh! Not at all
Since we're able, they say, in this new-fangled way,
To make it by night just as well as by day;
That Moloch, Machinery, is destined to master all,
Playing the dance with the pretty and pastoral.
Could Virgil return, it might move him to weeping
To watch our mechanical mowing and reaping:
And now, just in classic civilicity's spoke,
They're cashiering poor Phœbus in favour of coke.
For haymaking's done, on this precious new plan,
By the aid of an engine, a stove, and a fan!
Alas for Arcadia! The Steam-engine frolics
Where thy swains sang and piped, till our modern bucolics
Are bare of romance—and starved fancy but fibs
When it owns inspiration in Mechi or Gibbs!
The poor picturesque is pretty well spent,
In its fight with that pitiless tyrant, "Per cent."
Though Ruskin may rave, and the Muses bemoan,
The steam-sinewed despot will soon re'gn alone.
O' Jupiter-Pluvius, Clerk of the Weather,
One cannot acquit you of blame altogether;
Did you do your *devoir*, and Sol stick to *his* work,
There yet were a chance for the Haymaker's Fork!

A STOCKBROKER'S SOLILOQUY.

Do you remember, O Matilda sweet!
When steaks and you began to get so dear,
How everybody thought it very queer
If Man and Wife get bread and cheese to eat,
And now and then a modest pint of beer,
Upon that hum-drum sum, three hundred pounds a-year?

And yet we both were brave enough to marry,
And of "incumbrances" disdained the fear.
No we have eight: their little boots appear
Enough to make me wish them at Old Harry,
For everything in twenty times as dear,
And I, as yet, but make three thousand pounds a-year!

A precious lot of tin it takes to gild a
Life such as ours. Yquom succeedeth beer:
For your old Exmoor you've to drop a tear,
And drive a pair of dark brown cobs, Matilda!
Happily, on the Stock Exchange, my dear,
'Tis but a step from three to thirty thou. a year.

Make money, somehow! 'Twas my father's fancy:
I've an hereditary bump that's clear,
And without coin should feel uncommon queer:
Wherefore I practise City necromancy,
Kill many clients (names do not appear),
In hope to fairly earn my thirty thou. a year.

And when I've got a snug estate in Kent
Or Surrey (London should be somewhere near,
For country life is rather tame, I fear),
Reposing calmly on my pent, per cents.,
Sipping my port, I'll say, "Matilda dear!
Did we once live upon there hundred pounds a year?"

JOHN'S ANSWER TO WILLIAM'S QUESTION!

To all whom it may concern,

"Is the Church of England worth preserving?"—Mr. Gladstone.

What is the Church? Is it a place
For holy antic and grimace?
A sort of Sunday *Opera Bouffe*,
Performed beneath a Gothic roof?
Parade, with flavist for figleus and?
Burlesque, upon the latest plan,
Of things the most sublime and serious,
Where mummery, veiling the mysterious,
Yields mumbo-mostly as result
Of search for an "æsthetic" cult?
Is this the Church, you mean? If so,
John's Answer's an emphatic "*No!*"

Is it a stage where bumptions boys
May wrangle over gauds and toys,
Foming when'er some scrap of flummery
Is strip from too fond mummery
May vent on Luther, or on Tait,
Ecclesiastic Billingsgate?—
Much like an angry housemaid, chidden;
For finery that is forbidden;
Who strikes an attitude as martyr
Because her Sunday rig's not smarter,—
Is *this* the Church you mean? If so,
John's Answer is a ready "*No!*"

Is it a "scene" where cleric pride
May be supremely glorified;
And every pretty priestling hope
To play the part of mock Pope,—
Shining in foolish virgin's eyes,
With sacerdotal sanctities;
And gently dazzling, now and then,
Some mooney and mollusc'ous men;
Where, gaily decked in stolen plumes,
'Midst pompous rites and fragrant fumes,
The emptiest daw may masque and mum
Ecclesiastic Fe-Faw-Fum?
Is this poor thing your "Church"? If so
John's Answers an explosive—"*No!*"

Is it a word of *Life*, or Death?
A Sacerdotal Shibboleth?
A proud abstraction vague and vast
Veiling the tyranny of Caste?
A verbal Fetish, shapped to rule
The flexile fancy of the fool?
A web of forms, traditions, creeds,
Stretched 'twixt the soul and the soul's needs?
Is Church the "Priest's Preserve"? If so,
John's Answer is—"Preserve it! *No!*"

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